

LIBERAL MEMBER FOR VANCOUVER URGES NEW DEAL

Ottawa.—The voice of the oppressed municipalities was raised in the House of Commons when Gerry McGeer, Liberal member for Vancouver-Burrard and mayor of Canada's third largest city, urged a new financial deal for embarrassed cities and towns.

Canadian municipalities, the Pacific Coast member said, were being driven to the financial wall by relief handouts. He urged the government to handle relief on a national basis, easing the burden on provinces and municipalities to prevent repetition of Alberta's failure to meet its obligations.

"Today, from one end of the country to the other, municipal governments are groaning under the combined, can continue to carry the proportion of the burden that has been shifted to the junior branches of government," Mr. McGeer warned. "Unless some adequate financial relief was extended by the Dominion 'many of our Canadian municipalities cannot escape bankruptcy.'"

The Vancouver mayor fortified his argument with an array of figures. He said that the total debt of Montreal was \$28,000,000, that in Ontario exceeded \$11,000,000. Defaulting municipalities in Saskatchewan totaled 157, and 57 Quebec cities and towns were in default of the municipal commission. Mr. McGeer said the total debt of the city of Vancouver was \$24,000,000, over half going to pay debt charges. And new special taxes were being proposed on everything from parking signs and new plumbing to night clubs.

The debate arose on second reading of the government bill to establish an employment commission, and drew from Erie Pook (S.C., Red Deer) an appeal for a national dividend, the basic remedy of the Social Crediters.

Unemployment, said the 29-year-old Social Crediter, could never be solved by seeking export markets or borrowing money "or by a loan council to centralize financial control." It could be solved only when the government took over financial control from the banks and issued a central dividend which would equalize purchasing power and commodity prices.

Creation of the national employment commission, Mr. Pook urged, from two sources—Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East) and John R. MacNeil (C.O.S., Toronto-Davenport) who agreed it offers solution for distress conditions.

Wins Scholarship

Edmonton Nurse Gets Year's Tuition At University Of London

Montreal.—Nurse Caroline E. Sage of Edmonton has been awarded a scholarship providing for a year's tuition at Bedford College, University of London.

The announcement, made from the national office of the Canadian Nurses' Association, said Miss Sage would become a student in the course on public health nursing, as provided for by the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

A graduate of the School of Nursing at the University of Alberta, Miss Sage is the third woman from the Canadian association to win such a scholarship.

More Money Advanced

Further Loan Of \$1,200,000 For Saskatchewan Relief Expenses

Ottawa.—Further financial assistance to the Province of Saskatchewan amounting to \$1,200,000 has been authorized by Cabinet. It takes the form of a loan to cover the provincial share of relief expenditures in excess of the monthly grant made for the months of January, February and March this year.

A copy of the order-in-council authorizing the advance under the relief act was tabled in the House of Commons. Treasury bills of the province bearing interest at four per cent, and running for a year will be accepted as security.

Stabilizing Their Money

Belgrade.—Stabilization of their respective currencies in dealing with each other and creation of a triangular clearing house were urged today by the governors of the national banks of the little eastern countries (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania) at the conclusion of a four-day conference here.

Move Was Rejected

Secret Meeting Of Social Crediters Refused Letters To Alberta

Edmonton.—Efforts in one function of the Social Credit representation in the legislature to obtain legislation of letters for the benefit of Alberta hospitals were spurned in the Social Credit caucus and therefore will not be brought before the legislature, it was revealed.

A resolution which had it obtained support of the caucus, would have presented to the legislature, with letters secret meeting.

This resolution was declared to have been a copy of the resolution passed a few days ago by the Saskatchewan legislature by J. Milneberger, Maple Creek M.L.A., that this legislature is of the opinion that the parliament of Canada should enact such legislation as will result any province of Canada to operate government-controlled institutions in aid of hospitals.

Agrees In Principle

But Manitoba Not Committed To Participate In Loan Council

Winnipeg.—While the Manitoba government has agreed to the proposed Dominion-provincial loan council in principle, Premier John Bracken informed the Manitoba legislature the government is not committed to it.

Questioned by W. Stanford Evans, Conservative leader, Premier Bracken said the Manitoba government has not considered details of the proposal.

Mr. Evans raised the question by drawing attention to publication of correspondence respecting the council between the Alberta and Dominion governments.

Metal Shipment Released

Consignment Which Was Wrongly Described Letters For Germany

Halifax.—Customs officials have released four cartons of scrap metal consigned as Canadian nickel. It was placed aboard the Swedish American steamship Korsholm, bound for Hamburg, Germany.

The "nickel" was part of a general flow of metals through this port to Europe, wrongly described in bills of lading which have kept customs men puzzled and worried.

The first major shipment, 73 cases labelled nickel cathodes, was held up March 13 and the United States freighter Liberty sailed without it. The consignment went forward later to Hamburg on another vessel.

Plan Scientific Survey

Ottawa.—General scientific survey of Baffin Land and surrounding territory will be made soon by a party of about 80 men. Thomas A. Munro, of London, said, Mr. Manning, heading the party, gave no details of the survey, but said it would be under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and the British Museum.

Plot And Student Killed

Southampton.—C. Nuttall, younger brother of Sir Keith Nuttall, chairman of one of the biggest civil engineering firms in Manchester, and H. C. Buchan, pilot-instructor of the Aero Club of Hampshire, were killed when their plane crashed a few miles from here. Nuttall was being taken to pilot under the tuition of Buchan.

Shorthorn Brings Good Sum

Won Grand Championship For Baby Beef At Calgary

Calgary.—Declared grand champion baby fat animal and grand champion baby beef at the Calgary spring stock show, a grade Shorthorn steer owned by Margaret E. Wilson of Edgewick, Alta., later was bought by T. Eaton Co. for 40 cents a pound. The animal weighed 850 pounds.

It was the 11th consecutive year a Shorthorn had won the grand championship in baby beef competition.

Second highest price in the stock sale was paid by T. Eaton Co. for a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus steer owned by John Henderson of Lacombe, Alta. The animal, weighing 650 pounds, was purchased at 20 cents a pound. The calf had placed first in the class for Aberdeen Angus baby beef and was judged reserve champion baby beef and reserve champion fat animal.

B. C. HOUSE HAS PASSED HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

Victoria.—British Columbia's legislature prepared for prorogation of its session after passing the first public health insurance bill in the province.

Designed to make available essential medical services to some 275,000 persons in the province, the bill, most important and also most controversial issue that faced members during the session, passed third reading by a 29 to 14 vote. It will not go into effect until so proclaimed by the government.

The vote, as in first and second readings, split party lines with seven government members joining two opposition members, four independents and one Unionist in opposing the measure. After third reading Premier Pattullo announced the legislature would proceed. The bill is little changed from its original draft as submitted to the house last week.

Under its provisions some 125,000 employees with incomes ranging down from \$1,800 annually will pay two per cent of their wages but not more than 70 cents per week. Their employers will pay 1 per cent, but not more than 35 cents per week, of the employees' wages.

For this the employee, his wife and children will receive medical care from the physician or surgeon they may choose, free hospitalization, services of diagnostic laboratories and necessary drugs and medicines. Other medical services will be granted if sufficient funds are available.

The government's share will be \$50,000, which has been earmarked in the estimates to set up an organization under which the scheme will be operated.

It will come under a commission composed of a chairman, vice-chairman and two or three members. Their maximum remuneration to be \$7,500, \$6,000 and \$2,000 annually respectively. The commission will be assisted by a technical advisory board of six members including the head of the workers' compensation board, one physician, a representative of a women's organization and two others whom it may be deemed advisable to appoint.

RADIO PHONE CHAIRMAN

Grants \$10,000 To Assist In Construction Of Radio Phone

Ottawa.—Hon. C. G. Power, minister of pensions and national service, was elected unanimously chairman of the House of Commons special committee on pensions and returned soldiers' problems.

The committee authorized the chairman to name members of two sub-committees which will deal with correspondence and the calling of witnesses respectively. Major Power suggested it would be unnecessary to call a large number of witnesses, and that the number might be limited to two or three on each subject.

The chairman said the Canadian Legion had signified its readiness to present evidence to the committee and desired to do so before Easter. It was decided to arrange to sit at 10 a.m. to facilitate this.

The committee decided to ask the house for authority to print proceedings in sufficient quantity to circulate among branches of the Canadian Legion.

Heads Special Committee

Hon. C. G. Power Is Chairman Of Pensions Probe

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Convicted As Spy

Former Officer Charged With Selling Information To Germany

Metz, France.—Sixty thousand francs which Germany is accused of paying to a French spy were confiscated by authorities after Charles Criddle, former aerial defence officer, was convicted and sentenced to prison.

Criddle was charged with being in the employ of Germany to obtain documentary information and photographs of Metz aerial defences.

Prof. Philippe Altmyer, a German charged with having sent Criddle's material to the German intelligence service, was also sentenced and was fined 5,000 francs. In addition, Criddle was given a 10-year exile from France upon completion of his prison term.

Criddle's wife, alleged to have been an accomplice, was acquitted.

Had Power In Reserve

Southampton.—Shipping officials announced that the S.S. Queen Mary "reached a speed of more than 29 knots with a large margin of power in reserve" on her initial trip here from Clydebank. The mark is consistently under the top speed it is expected the liner will make on her first Atlantic crossing in May.

Revising Relief Costs

Ottawa Plans To Reduce Total Grants After Survey

Ottawa.—Result of surveys showing winter costs of relief were greater than in spring and summer, the Dominion government proposes to revise the present Dominion grants-in-aid to provinces, designed to meet conditions prevailing during the winter months. It was announced in a statement issued by the department of labor. Total grants-in-aid will be reduced by 10 per cent, making the grants-in-aid to the provinces for April \$2,000,286.

Prior to July 31, 1934, the statement said, "The Dominion contributed on various percentage bases to the expenditures of the provinces for direct relief, the Dominion percentage being equivalent to approximately 28 per cent of the total expenditures made in connection with direct relief."

"From August 1, 1934, the system was changed, and in place of a percentage contribution, grants-in-aid were made to the provinces on a fixed basis. The total amount was \$1,751,250. This expenditure was equivalent to a Dominion contribution of approximately 28 per cent of the total cost of direct relief."

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Court circles singled out Thursday, May 27, as the most probable date. It was recalled the coronations of Queen Victoria and King George V, took place on Thursdays—June 28, 1858, and June 22, 1911, respectively. Edward VII's coronation also was Edward VII's coronation also was the coronation of the sovereign's illness was postponed until Aug. 9, 1902.

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"As Prince of Wales," His Majesty declared, "I bore a device with the motto 'Dieu et mon droit.' As king, I shall hold this in constant remembrance, for a king can perform no higher function than that of servant."

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KING EDWARD HAS APPROVED PLANS FOR CORONATION

London, King Edward VIII. will be crowned in May next, year—probably on Thursday, May 27.

Prime Minister Baldwin announced in the House of Commons that His Majesty had approved of arrangements for the coronation ceremony to take place in that month. The actual date, it added, would be announced as soon as possible.

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GERMAN ENVOYS IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL



The German delegates are seen above as they arrived at Croydon by airplane to attend the special session of the League of Nations Council in London. Hon. von Ribbentrop, Hitler's special ambassador, is the second from the left, while Herr von Hoersch, German Ambassador to London, is the second from the right.

Overseas Sales Increased

Greater Interest In Canadian Exports At British Exhibition Fair

Ottawa.—Substantial increases in orders over 1933 were reported by Canadian firms exhibiting at the British industrial fair of 1934, held simultaneously at London and Birmingham, the department of trade and commerce announced.

Interest was displayed at the fair in coffee supplied by a Canadian firm and a new type of canned soup was exhibited, which resulted in several large orders, one for 12,000 cases.

Entitled To Pensions

Ottawa.—Ten members of the House of Commons were entitled to pensions for war service, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. The second set forth the names of the pensioners, in several cases, in the case of three cabinet ministers, Hon. Ian A. MacKenzie, Hon. C. G. Power and Hon. N. McLeod, for the pensioners have been awarded.

World's Largest Telescope May Shed New Light On Riddle Of The Universe

Astronomers estimate the new 200-inch telescope using the great mirror will double the amount of light that can be seen to some 3,600,000,000,000,000,000 million miles.

It is expected to bring into view 100 million galaxies like the one the earth's solar system moves in, to shed new light on the riddle of what the universe is doing, and perhaps to solve the intriguing question of whether there is life on Mars.

Theoretically, but not practically, the mammoth telescope will be powerful enough to show a sky-scraper on the face of the moon, or to spy across the country into the windows of the capitol in Washington.

The big sky-eye is being erected atop 6,600-foot Mount Palomar in the clear-ard San Diego mountains near the Mexican border. San Diego, nearest big city, is 122 miles away, assuring that there will be no bothersome ground lights.

California Institute of Technology is the builder, aided technically by Mt. Wilson observatory, whose 100-inch Hooker telescope the new giant will succeed as the "world's largest."

Upon completion some time after 1940, the telescope will become science's largest and costliest tool. The great mass will weigh some 500 tons. The expected cost has not been estimated, but guesses range from scientists range from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

"The great eye," the mirror to be delivered by a New York state glass works, is the heart of the new instrument.

For four years the big chunk of pyrex, nearly 37 feet across and 22 inches thick, will be whirled under a grinding tool inside a circular, air-conditioned "laboratory." For all its 17 tons, the glass will be handled easily as a round of cheese by a 100-ton grinding machine, bulking 40 feet long and 20 high.

Some time in 1939 or 1940 the glass will have been ground to a perfect parabolic curve and will be given a coating of aluminum. The mirror will then resemble a giant, shiny saucer, with a hole in the center.

Mounted at the bottom of a 55-foot steel tube balanced so delicately as to move almost as if by magic, the mirror will begin its job as a "great eye" some 360,000 miles as effective as a human eye.

Contrary to popular belief, the telescope will not magnify. The mirror will act as a "light funnel." All light reaching the 200-inch circle will be reflected inward to the back of the curved surface, to a single beam almost equal to enter the eye.

A distant star's light will be brought to this point of focus by the bright and sharp. Subsequently this image then may be magnified greatly through a set of lenses, the light coming fuzzy—just as a photograph by a high-powered camera may be enlarged more than one from a cheaper one without losing its distinctness.

Distortion caused by the earth's atmosphere limits the degree of magnification possible. Thus, though the telescope theoretically is powerful enough to show up two bright spots 30 feet apart on the face of the moon, this power cannot be realized.

Further, astronomers will not waste time pointing the 200-inch giant at the moon and other nearby objects well within smaller telescopes' range. The new instrument will pick up where the present world's largest telescope leaves off.

Present limits of the Mt. Wilson telescope is 1,500,000,000,000,000,000 million miles, where Dr. Edwin Hubble has glimpsed far-off nebulae. Mt. Wilson astronomers estimate that the 200-inch telescope should double the range of the 100-inch instrument.

Astronomers using the new telescope at direct focus will perch in a carriage-shaped cage in the middle of the 55-foot tube near the top. They will look directly down at the mirror.

Under other arrangements, a small mirror, instead of the astronomer, will be placed at the end of the tube. The mirror will reflect the star images back through a hole in the center of the "great eye." In another type of focus, a mirror placed at a 45-degree angle will reflect the light off to one side.

Astronomers will do little direct "seeing." Most of the work will be done photographically. A camera plate exposed to the reflection from the "great eye" for him a pair of tiny dim stars and nebulae that a

direct visual observation would miss. The developed photographs are studied under microscopes later.

Sulphur Needed In Soil

Alberta and Saskatchewan Save Millions Of Acres From Aridity
Alberta and Saskatchewan have grown by many millions of acres during the past few months; at least the area of useful agricultural land has grown. It happened because an experimental station had some scabby potatoes. The curious story is told in an article by Dr. J. D. Newton, professor of soils at the University of Alberta, writing in the latest issue of Scientific Agriculture.

Professor Newton is one of the famous family that has been so prominent in agricultural research in Canada.

In northern Saskatchewan and Alberta are millions of acres of gray bush soils that produce poor crops. They have not much sulphur. In central and southern Saskatchewan are scores of alkali lakes. The soil around them does not grow much. It has too much sulphur.

Put a hundred pounds of the "alkali" from the lakes on an acre of the gray bush soil. One is a few inches, but the other is a few feet. The discovery was made because some potatoes were scabby and started experimental work.

The gray, wooded belt is the largest of the great soil zones of Alberta, but is still rather sparsely settled. In Saskatchewan, the northern tree during the drought years has been killed in places from the prairie to this type of soil.

Professor F. A. Wyatt, in charge of the Berton Experimental station, has called this evening the place a "gray soil," the crop yields because of the same error as those obtained from the black soils.

Test Was A Failure

Girl Met Better Have Left Things As They Were
She was frightfully near-sighted and couldn't recognize things more than a yard away. Her lover didn't know it yet and she was going to make sure he didn't find out. Before she called this evening she placed a pin in a tree about 50 feet from a bench where she was certain they would sit.

Sure enough they strolled for some time in the garden and then she suggested sitting on the bench.

"Oh, look, the pin in that tree over there," she exclaimed.

"Don't be foolish! You can't see a pin in that tree over there," he replied.

"You come with me and I'll prove there's a pin in that tree," she said.

She grabbed him by the hand and they started for the tree.

On the way she stumbled over a cow.

To Revise Birthstone List

Jewelers Say More Reasonable Alternates Are Likely Adoptions
A revision of the official list of birthstones and anniversaries is planned by the California Retail Jewellers' Association, according to R. W. Rinehart, of Oakland, California, president of the organization. The present list of birthstones was compiled in 1912, according to Rinehart, and since then a number of stones have become popular which do not appear on the list. The present list is going to be put into effect, but it will be a long time before it is adopted by all the jewelers.

Aquamarine, Rinehart declares, is almost certain to be on the new list, and also a new gem called spinel, as well as stones, tourmaline and zircon, which are cheaper than those now listed as birthstones.

Led In Numbers

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotman were having lunch together.

"By the way, did either of you go to Smyth's wedding?" enquired the Englishman.

"I wasn't able to go, but I sent him a dinner service set for twelve people."

"I wasn't there either," said the Irishman, "but I sent him a tea set for twelve people."

"No, I couldn't get there, but I sent him a pair of sugar tongs for a hundred people."

The SNAPSHOT GUILD PAINTING WITH LIGHT



When lights strike from the same distance on either side the result is a photograph (left) is a balance that tends to flatten the subject. In the other picture, the light comes from the extreme left and the extreme right a little to the rear. The dramatic, three-dimensional effect is obvious.

Skillful photographers use light in place of the artist's brush. For with light they can create sharp contrasts, accents and shadows, undesirable features can be eliminated, important points played up.

Above are two pictures showing how a subject may be "painted" by light. The figure and the camera were kept in fixed positions; only the lights, two of them, were moved. And what happened? The flat, uninteresting representation at the left is, at the right, transformed and enlivened. From and features have been brought into relief in dramatic fashion. The path in the pose and expression have been brought out and an impression of mystery has been introduced. The picture now speaks and stimulates the imagination to a much greater extent.

For the amateur, there is a world of fun experimenting with light "painting." Figures like this, dolls, toy animals, glass globes, spectacles, mirrors, bottles, vases, indeed any small objects that appeal to your fancy, singly or in groups, may be used as subjects. The top of a table will serve as your "stage." A portrait attachment for the ordinary camera is essential, because the pictures must be made at close range. In order to give a large image, behind or on the table arrange to have a plain background, dark or light, depending upon the tone of your subject.

For late Judge Holmes.
In the Washington Star appeared the following: "Holmes, Oliver Wendell—in and remembrance of the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who passed to his reward one year ago to day, March 6, 1935. Death is the gate to endless joy, but we dread to enter there. By his old messenger, Arthur A. Thomas."

Pound ending the door of the Supreme Court building, grizzled, 74-year-old Messenger Thomas, a negro court servant for 35 years, explained: "Judge Holmes did say 'yes' to kinkfolk hereabouts, and I thought somebody ought to do something."

The University of Pennsylvania has a butchers' "bill" in the form of a tiny bit of baked pie. The bill is for three lambs delivered to the city of Ur, forerunner of ancient Babylon, and was presented about 2550 B.C.

On Note-Makers
New York city's voluntary anti-note campaign, now six months old, is headed toward a status of legal compulsion.

Alderman Murray Stant disclosed he will introduce a comprehensive ordinance ordering the city board of aldermen to give police effective enforcement powers in curbing anti-note habits, radios, steam whistles, vehicle loudspeakers, peddlers' cries, loud speakers, and "noises caused by animals," among many others.

Experiment With Frozen Fish
Dr. J. Satterly, professor of physics at the University of Toronto, placed two pounds of liquid air at 300 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. When he took one out and hit it with a hammer, the small metal ring and pieces flew. He placed the other in water to thaw. When the fish thawed out it swam about.

Cross Stitch Makes Gay Linens

HOUSEHOLD ARTS BY ALICE BROOKS

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY

PATERN 5445

Gay as a lark!—this peasant lassie, who will put a song in YOUR heart too, as you embroider her picturesque costume (each day a different one) of seven tiny lozenges in cross stitch. Single and double outline stitch, you'll use gay bits of cotton floss, this way.

In pattern, you'll find a transfer pattern of seven motifs, requiring about 5 1/2 x 8 inches (one for each day of the week); material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., WINNIE Newspaper Union, 375 McDermott Ave., E. Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Exploration Work Carried On In 1935 Leads To Many Outstanding Discoveries

Machine Has Many Uses

Taking Geologic Out Of Mining Is One Feature

Twenty years of research and experimentation, and the outlay of \$50,000, has given birth to a machine that, it is asserted, will take much of the guesswork out of mining, make salvage work a push-over, reduce the percentage of tail-breakers, and remove the profit from smuggling.

It was demonstrated in Edmonton recently before Major-General Sir James MacBrien, R.C.M.P., commissioner, and others.

Build something like a radio, it weighs 14 pounds and it is a camera, can determine the location of precious metals and magnetic bodies through 500 feet of overburden or rock; register to within 5 per cent, the depth of the vein; differentiate between gold, silver, uranium, platinum, chromium, copper, iron; locate narcotics, concealed weapons; and sunken cargoes, and register the length with depth and closest outcropping of sulphide ore.

In hospitals it can locate shrapnel and bullets in patients. In penalitaries it can spot axes, files and guns on prisoners. On board ship it can locate secret hiding places of narcotics, its sponsors claim.

When approaching a hotel, the machine sings a whiny song.

Loch Ness Monster

Visitor To Scotland From Manitoba Alleged To Have Seen Strange Creature

Allan Chisholm, former mayor of Morris, Man., witnessed the first appearance this season of the famous Loch Ness monster, according to a story in the London Daily Mail. The newspaper's dispatch, from Glen Urquhart, Scotland, quoted Chisholm as saying:

"I only arrived in my native Glen a few days ago. I have been sceptical of the existence of the monster, but I might have been wrong. I am certain that in the loch is a creature very large and mysterious."

Chisholm was motoring to a point above the loch with his wife, Mrs. Marjorie McKendrick of Douglas Bay, Inverness, when they saw a large creature emerge from the water near Invernessgairn, the main dispatch road. Invernessgairn is a village on the opposite side of the loch.

The creature was about 300 feet long," said Chisholm, "it neck projecting with a giant resemblance to a rhesus in action. The neck and the head part of the animal apparently was flabby or covered with matted hair. The beast remained on the surface more than two minutes."

Where Agriculture Stands

Farmers Prepared To Do Their Full Share Towards National Recovery

Farmers ask no more and no less than the moral, economic and political equivalent of the advantages enjoyed by industry through the corporate form of organization and the protective tariff system. Farmers are willing to have their demands checked against any fair, living interpretation of the general welfare.

They have not and will not deliberately reduce production below the needs of domestic consumers. They are prepared to do their full share towards a national economic goal of this sort: Increased, balanced production of the things we all really need.

At prices that will enable us to keep the stuff moving into consumer, yet high enough to keep producers producing, and with income distributed that no one should be denied participation in consumption, except those who refuse to work with scrupulous regard for our re-making natural resources and by means in harmony with our traditional democratic processes.—Henry A. Wallace.

Through Vancouver Port

More than 11,000,000 bushels of grain are expected to pass through Vancouver during February, the largest month by figure in several seasons. This brings the total shipments to date this season to 31,332,100 bushels, compared with 29,467,762 bushels at the same time last year.

Industrial chemists are responsible for many of the present "aids to beauty," including artificial skin, artificial hair, artificial teeth, artificial teeth and cosmetic preparations for lipsticks and color cosmetics.

At Crofton airport, near London, in foggy weather, a balloon with instruments attached is sent up to test flying weather over the lake.

A few more of the world's fast dwindling "blind spots" were explored and mapped during 1935, says the National Geographic Society, in an annual review of discoveries and outstanding geographic expeditions.

Part of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition II, completed in January, 1935, a 1,410 mile sledging trip which penetrated into Antarctica to within 180 miles of the south pole," continues the review. "The party discovered extensive coal deposits within 200 miles of the pole."

"Numerous other important discoveries were made by the expedition in 1934. Byrd and his party returned to the United States on May 7, 1935."

"Bradford Washburn, leading the National Geographic Society Yukon expedition, explored and mapped 2,000 square miles of previously unexplored region in the southwestern corner of Yukon Territory, Canada, discovering 19 new mountain peaks more than 10,000 feet high, and a number of extensive glaciers. Two new gold mines, approximately 600 miles from Fairbanks, Alaska, were named for King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain in honor of their jubilee year."

"An airplane journey of 4,000 miles by Dr. Charles Camsell in northwest Canada disclosed that the Rocky Mountains come to an end in a placid meadow of the Liard river at 60 degrees north latitude."

"A low, narrow island, one mile long, was discovered Jan. 6, 1935, in the Timor Sea, approximately 600 miles northwest of Broome, Australia."

"A waterfall, estimated to have a drop of more than 1,000 feet, was discovered last summer from an airplane by Penny Rogers in the Chiriqui mountains of Costa Rica. The waterfall was discovered near the Madeira Islands by a French cable repair ship."

"An underwater range of mountains, some rising above sheerly for 11,000 feet, was discovered in Bering sea between the Aleutian and the Islands, by an American cutter."

"Ice breakers of the Soviet government established more firmly the northward passage between the ports of the White sea and the far east. A number of ships made the trip in one direction during the summer."

"Previously unknown islands were discovered by Russian expeditions in Arctic water north of Siberia. Ushakov Island, 1,000 miles long, by the ice breaker Sadko about midway between the northern end of North Land (formerly Nicholas II Land) and Graham Bell Island."

A week later the Sadko discovered three additional islands to the eastward."

"The previously unknown agricultural people, the Fuli, Furi, Furi, known and with certain Alaskan characteristics, was discovered early in 1935 in previously unexplored territory in the interior of New Guinea by H. G. Hides, an assistant resident magistrate, during a patrol trip."

"A pygmy tribe was discovered in July in a mountainous region of Annam, French Indo-China."

"An expedition into the Gold desert of Mongolia led by Prof. Nicholas Rorich brought out a collection of 300 shrub resistant plants, the first of a national economic goal of this sort: Increased, balanced production of the things we all really need."

"The first geological survey of the Salmon river canyon, Idaho, was made by an expedition sent by the National Geographic Society."

Doctor: "Humph! I can't quite diagnose your case. I think it's diphtheria."

Patient: "Oh I see. Now, look 'ere, doctor. Would you like me to come again when you're sicker?"

At Crofton airport, near London, in foggy weather, a balloon with instruments attached is sent up to test flying weather over the lake.

Extermination Of Rodents

Various Poisons May Be Used To End Premises Of Rats And Mice

Long before Queen Elizabeth's time when there was a government reward of a penny for "the heads of every three Rattes or twelve Mice," poisoning has been used as a speedy method for the extermination of rats and mice. However, the greatest care has to be exercised in the use of poison in the home, not only on account of the danger of food becoming contaminated and of other animals eating the bait, but because the poisoned rats crawl to inaccessible places and their dead bodies are a menace to health. As a matter of fact in ordinary households rats and mice can be controlled by efficient traps, but in barns and other out-buildings, poison is usually the most effective method.

Of the various poisons used to exterminate rats, barium carbide is a cheap, tasteless, and odorless substance. It may be mixed in a dough composed of four parts of meal or flour and one part of the poison, or a stiff dough of eight parts of oatmeal and one of the poison. Water should be added to make it easy to make the bait moist. The poisoned dough should be placed in the runways of the animals.

Phosphorus is a common ingredient of rat and other animal poisons, but owing to the dangerous nature in making it and its inflammable nature in subsequent use, its use as a rat poison is not recommended by the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is circular on rats and mice. This publication is issued to farmers and householders for use on application, and contains information on the principal methods of exterminating rats, mice, and other rodents.

During recent years powdered arsenic has been used with success in rat extermination campaigns in the United States. Red snail has the advantage over other commonly used rat poisons in that it is relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals, but, when properly applied, is highly poisonous to rats. Chopped fish, canned fish, freshly ground meat, and cereal, such as oatmeal, cornmeal, or rice, are recommended as baits. In preparing the bait for rats, one ounce of powdered red snail should be mixed with enough water to make a thick paste without lumps, and to this should be added one pound of the fish or meat, and mixed thoroughly. In making a cereal bait, one pound of red snail should be mixed with one pound of cereal, adding one pint of sweet milk or water, stirring thoroughly.

Prevention Of Motor Accidents

New Safety Body Will Endeavor To Educate Car Drivers

Born seemingly of a feeling that prevention of motor accidents in Canada should be organized in more of a national way, the Dominion Automobile Safety Council, Inc., has been set on foot in Montreal. It is a non-profit, non-commercial organization, all officers serving without remuneration. The president is Lieut.-Col. Anthony Plante, a member of the Quebec Legislature.

The new safety body announces that it is going to go in extensively for educational means designed to cut down the motor car accident toll throughout Canada. It invites the practical interest of both motorists and pedestrians. One of its objectives will be more uniform traffic laws throughout the Dominion. There can hardly be too much activity, even to the point of propaganda, where human life is involved.—Regina Leader-Post.

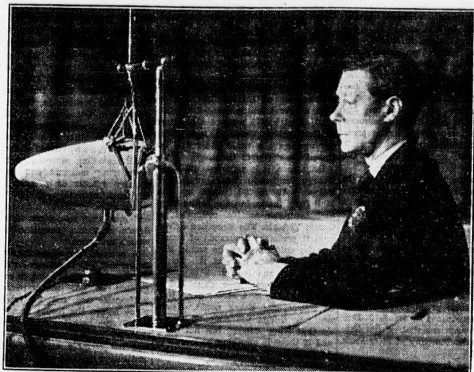
Swarm Of Stingless Bees

Presented By South Rhodesian Government To London Zoo

When good Queen Ungumushani arrived in London after an adventurous journey by land, sea and air from Rhodesia, experts had to be called in to discover whether she was dead or alive.

She and a large number of her subjects set out from Rhodesia in an aeroplane. They crossed the English Channel by steamer in a specially heated first-class cabin. Then from Victoria station, London, they were taken to their destination in a saloon car surrounded by rugs and hot water bottles. They have taken up residence at the zoo in a piece of rotting wood. This comprises the means of stingless bees which the South Rhodesian government presented to the London zoo.

FOLLOWING IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS



The radio would appear to be destined to play a large part in the life of King Edward VIII., and the people of the British Empire, judging from the reception of the first speech made by His Majesty since his accession to the throne. The King is a stranger to the microphone, having broadcast more than eighty speeches, and here we see him sitting before the microphone in Broadcasting House, London, during a recent radio address. By Courtesy of the B.B.C.

Short Words Best

Make Things Clearer And More Effective To Everyone

The following is taken from the Ottawa Journal. The other day a circle of thirteen brought us her first venture in the writing of fiction. It wasn't very good, she said modestly, because there weren't enough long words in it, and did we think she might be able to set it somewhere when she had thought of some more great big words?

We thought of the incident when we read extracts printed on this page yesterday from a speech by Mr. Dunning in the House of Commons. The Minister of Finance was talking about money and taxes and he said:

"It is not a question of borrowing money; it is a question of taking it from all of us to give it to some of us." And again:

"From year to year we must go on raising from all of us that which we spend either on all of us or on some of us." Here is a sentence of 27 words, and only two of them are longer than one syllable. It is smooth and fluid. It strikes no jarring note in the ear. But above all it conveys its meaning. Mr. Dunning intended should be conveyed and that is, or ought to be, the intent of all speaking and writing.

Would Preserve Old House

Building Made Famous In David Copperfield Falling Into Ruin

The boat-room of the house which Charles Dickens made famous in "David Copperfield" as Peggotty's is fast becoming a ruin at Yarmouth, England, and Dickens enthusiasts are trying to secure interest in preserving it as a museum. The boat forming the roof of the house belonged originally to a smuggler, bought in the Thames one night with an illegal cargo, he was permitted to keep the boat only on condition that he should never use it on the river again. Later he built a house near the Thames and placed the vessel over it for a roof and bedroom. About three years ago the building was condemned and later offered for sale. It was suggested at the time that it be moved to a local park to serve as a museum, but a lack of money has prevented carrying it out.

A Strange Bequest

A church and a woman in White Plains, New York, are wondering just what to do with the parts of a watch they were bequeathed. When the will of Mrs. Antonio Pont Howe was filed it revealed the strange gifts. The gold case of a watch was left to St. Bernard's Catholic church and its works were willed to a woman friend. No explanation of the bequests was made. 2145

Enjoyed Simple Life

Primitive Indian Did Not Have Anything To Worry About

Lo the poor Indian did not have to fill out an income tax blank. His untutored mind did not have to wrestle with instructions 22. His rude fat did not have to attempt the impossibility of putting three quarts of information into a pint pot of a blank space. His eagle eye did not have to follow faint dotted lines across a white desert to make certain that he did not enter figure in the wrong column. None of Lo's neighbors demanded that he make out a duplicate return. No instructions written in brusque Departmental, an offshoot of English, swam and blurred before his eyes. He did not have to keep three sets of books to get through a year on fair terms with his conscience, his checking account and his government. He did not have to look through a sheaf of check stubs. He did not wake with a start in the night, in the fear that he had forgotten a credit or failed to include an item. Lo not only had had to see God in every cloud, but he probably felt in the mood for it as well.

—New York Sun.

A Star-Shaped Table

Designed And Built For Dionea Babes By U.S. Man

A table in the form of a star, designed and built by J. E. Dyer of Frackville, near Tananqueba, Pa., has received recognition from Dr. Allan Roy Dafeo, doctor for the Dionea quintuplets, in their behalf.

Dr. Dafeo expressed his appreciation of the unique table in a letter to Dyer.

Dyer built the table like a star so that each of the quintuplets would have her place apart from the others, and designated the places the girls were to occupy by laying a gold letter on each offset.

Quins In The Sea

Here and there in the various oceans are small areas where fresh water for drinking may be found. They're caused by springs in the ocean bed, with fresh water rising to the surface and pushing the salt water out of the way. There's a fresh water spring the Atlantic coast off the coast of Florida near Miami.

The New Zealand kiwi is no larger than a domestic hen, but it lays 14-ounce eggs, while a hen's eggs average only about 2 1/2 ounces.



Hints On Growing Asparagus

Where Frosts Are Severe Spring Planting Is Best

Asparagus will grow on a wide variety of soils, but the warm, rich, deep, sandy loams with a clay sub-soil are preferred, as these soils are open and porous, permitting the development of an extensive root system.

Asparagus is a permanent crop, therefore it is advisable to give the plant attention to the preparation of the soil. Summer-fallowing the land for one season and applying well-rotted manure in the fall is advised. It is important that land to be used for asparagus be free from weeds and grasses.

In prairie areas where winter frosts are severe, spring planting has given more satisfactory results than fall planting. Plants one year old have produced larger shoots and have produced crops for a longer period than have older ones.

Plant as early in the spring as the soil will permit, the plants being spaced 1 1/2 to 3 feet apart in the row. The crowns may be covered to 7 inches deep in light soils and 4 to 6 inches deep in heavy soils, care being taken to spread the roots out in their natural position. Asparagus is set deeply because the crowns gradually grow upwards as the plants grow older, also it allows manure to be worked into the soil without injury to the crowns.

No shoots are cut until the third season, when only the stronger ones are used. Cutting may begin in the fourth season. When a proper care, asparagus will produce satisfactorily for many years. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Moscow, the varieties Colossal and Argentelle have been grown successfully in the same plantation for over 10 years.

Late in the fall of each year the top growth may be cut off and manure applied. This is worked into the soil every spring. The destruction of the top growth is for the purpose of helping to control diseases and insects.

The Miniature Bedding Dahlia

Has Proven Popular In Flower Gardens In The West

One of the plants which has quickly endeared itself to the flower growers and has won popular acclaim far and wide is the miniature bedding dahlia. This has been grown with unqualified success at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for the past number of years and during the time climatic conditions have not always been of the most favorable.

These dahlia may be grown from tubers or cuttings that have been overwintered, which generally come in longer earlier than plants grown from seed. However, the last mentioned method has been followed each year and results have justified it as there is no necessity of lifting the plants or the tubers with perhaps an indifferent success in overwintering. Generally, seed sown the latter half of April has produced plants that were blooming by mid-July. The plants are not exacting as to soil conditions and generally seem to do well with any soil used to fill in gaps in the perennial border or used as bedding plants, and in this respect they are the equal of any of the half-hardy annuals as regards usefulness, ease of culture and effectiveness.

The plants are 18 to 24 inches tall and still enough that staking and tying need not be resorted to. They are very prolific bloomers with flowers borne on tall stiff stems above the foliage. The flowers may be single or semi-double with variations in the shapes of the petals, which lend grace, lightness and charm to them. The colour range is exceedingly wide and pleasing, but strains and varieties may be procured that come approximately true to type and colour.

Seed of this type of plant may be secured at very reasonable cost from practically all of the seed houses and the growing of it is highly recommended to all those who take a particular pride in their flower border.

Some Oral Bulls

The Chatham Planet thinks the cup is still held by the orator who said: "I'll pursue the shadow, the bubble burns, and leaves the ashes in our hands." The Woodstock Sentinel-Review added: Just at this month, however, it is well to recall a gem of international interest: "The British lion, whither roaming the deserts of Africa or climbing the fabled peaks of Goutier, will draw his horns or retire into his shell."

Daniel Defoe based his story, "Robinson Crusoe," largely on the experiences of Alexander Selkirk, a castaway.

Canadian Barley

Plant Breeders Are Working To Supply Vastly Increased Demand

One of the most important results accomplished by the National Barley Committee, of the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services, which held its latest meeting in Toronto from March 11th to 13th inclusive has been the co-ordination of the work of all those interested and engaged in the breeding, feeding and marketing of Canadian barley. A notable example of this is that the plant breeders and related workers are now closely co-operating in the testing of a uniform set of varieties. These tests are being made throughout the Prairie Provinces and in Eastern Canada.

The committee issued a statement that reviewed the present situation in connection with Canadian barley. This statement disclosed that 85 per cent of the Canadian barley crop does not enter commercial trade channels, but is used by farmers for feed and seed and the remaining 15 per cent, enter commerce. Approximately three-fifths of the commercial volume of barley is sold for feed uses and about two-fifths or roughly six per cent of the total is used in the domestic and export trade for malting purposes. Malting barley is selected from the total Canadian crop and represents a small quantity of the total volume, which finds its way into commerce. Among the varieties of barley which are popular for feed uses are several smooth-waisted varieties, which are high in yield, strong-strawed, easy to handle and favourable for feeding. It is these feed uses that are most amenable for production in certain districts of the Prairie Provinces and in some parts of the provinces. It is recognized that the statement of the committee pointed out that the disposal of barley is closely associated with its production and producers should therefore be encouraged to continue in their efforts to bring about low cost of production so that feeders of live stock will be encouraged to use even greater quantities of barley because it yields a greater feeding value per acre than any other grain.

The new varieties of barley have characteristics which make them undesirable to represent for malting purposes and under existing regulations these varieties cannot be placed in the malting grades. O.A.C. 21 is still the standard of malting barley for Canada and the malting grades are restricted to this and other Mandurian types of similar quality. At present extensive testing and other improvement work in connection with feed and malting barley is being conducted at various institutions in Canada with the objectives of higher yield, stronger straw and neck strength and high quality malting. However, the last mentioned method has been followed each year and results have justified it as there is no necessity of lifting the plants or the tubers with perhaps an indifferent success in overwintering. Generally, seed sown the latter half of April has produced plants that were blooming by mid-July. The plants are not exacting as to soil conditions and generally seem to do well with any soil used to fill in gaps in the perennial border or used as bedding plants, and in this respect they are the equal of any of the half-hardy annuals as regards usefulness, ease of culture and effectiveness.

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Wolves Killing Reindeer

Have Slain 500 In Point Barrow Area This Season

Government Reindeer Superintendent Frank Daugherty said 500 deer have been slain by wolves this season in the Point Barrow area.

Daugherty said the wolves were killing deer "just for sport," eating only the tongue.

He said Eskimo hunters were handicapped by lack of travelling facilities fast enough to overtake a wolf pack.

Daugherty was preparing to leave Barrow for Barter Island, 300 miles west, to hunt the Canada lynx, where it was unofficially reported 600 reindeer have died from a foot disease.

He said natives apparently have been letting reindeer continuously roam over wet ground. Northern reindeer herds total about 1,000,000 head.

Signed Hundreds Of Letters

More than 300 letters of thanks, each signed by the King's own hand, were sent out from Buckingham Palace during the first week in October, however, it is well to recall a gem of international interest: "The British lion, whither roaming the deserts of Africa or climbing the fabled peaks of Goutier, will draw his horns or retire into his shell."

The Royal College of Surgeons in London contains what is said to be the oldest Egyptian mummy known.
